Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY SENATOR CAMERON yesterday presented a memorial from the Common Council and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and also from the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking the co-operation of Congress in the movement for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence, and that Congress will fix the place of holding the anniversary. We hope that Congress will take action on this subject without much delay, for although several years will elapse before the nation's one-hundredth birthday comes round, it is not too soon to commence making preparations, especially if the celebration is to take the shape of a grand international exposition, to which we will invite the whole brotherhood of nations for the purpose of joining in our rejoicings. With regard to the proper place for holding such an exposition, there can be but one opinion among impartial men. It will doubtless be charged that we are influenced by interested motives in urging the claims of Philadelphia, but it only needs a moment's reflection to see that this, of all the cities on the continent, is the one that combines all the necessary qualifications. First, and most important of all, it was here that the Declaration of .Independence was signed; here stands the old State House in which the great men of the Revolution deliberated upon that measure and determined upon its adoption. This alone would fix the claims of Philadelphia unless there were insuperable objections that would necessitate the selection of some other place, that would not possess the same grand associations. Independently of this, however, the fact remains that there is no place in the United States that is so well provided with facilities for the proper observance of such an occasion. In our Park there is an abundance of room for the largest exhibition building that it may be necessary to erect; we are sufficiently near the segboard for the easy reception of goods from all parts of the world, and contributions to the exhibition can be brought directly to our wharves. The railroad connections with this city are such that direct communication can be had with every part of the country. from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and last, but not least, there is no other city in the Union that can comfortably accommodate a large concourse of strangers. Indeed, it would be an absurdity to hold the centennial celebration anywhere else than in Philadelphia, and in spite of the pressure that will doubtless be brought to bear to induce the that Congress will decide this matter in the only way in which it can properly be decided,

of July, 1876. POLITICAL MAKESHIFTS.

by making provision for a grand international

exposition of art, science, and industry, to be

opened with appropriate ceremonies by the President of the United States on the Fourth

Ir consummon or incapacity becomes predominant in any of the political departments of our city, we do not attempt to remedy it by electing better men, but we upset the whole political machinery and give the powers of the department to any body or set of men who happen at the time to be more honest. This is a wretched system for carrying on a great Government. The care of our streets, for instance-a most proper function of our city government-is taken from them and given to the Board of Health, not because it is a proper body to exercise it, but because the members of it at the time are believed to be more honest. They have had it a year, and now a Citizens' [Association is formed to turn them out and take it themselves. The corporate trusts are made jobs, but instead of turning out the jobbers, we appeal to the Legislature, and have the trusts handed over to somebody else. We give the control of our schools to one set of people, of our streets to another. of the trusts to a third, of our Park to a fourth, and it has been proposed to turn over our whole police system to a fifth. Why, what functions are to be left to our Mayor and Councils, whom we elect to govern us? They have no power except to tax us, and that power they enjoy in common with commissioners to build our bridges, or to erect our city buildings, or anybody else the Legislature, without our consent, may order to do so. The result of all this is that our system is becoming utterly absurd and incongruous. And bad as this is, it has no element of permanency. We are in fact governed by the Philadelphia delegation in the Legislature. All matters relating to our city are referred to them and passed at their request. Streets are opened, closed, or covered with railways for public or private use, trusts changed, the disbursement of vast amounts of money shifted from one set of men to another, all at their will. And yet the public scarcely know their names. Not one man in ten thousand can tell anything about them or is aware that he voted for them.

We do not now wish to discuss the merits of the particular changes, but merely to find fault with this modern make-shift system of correcting evils. No one hopes that any one of these devices will last longer than while the party that enacted them is in power. They form no system of government, but recommend themselves for the moment as the corrective of some flagrant abuse. They can

but give temporary r lief. The original ap- | but it is important that there should be some ! pointing power gave satisfaction once, and was the proper depository for it under our system of government. It became debauched from the possession of this patronage. Does any one suppose that the new depositories will not become debauched also in a short time? The result of it will be to make us lose all faith in our system of government, if there be no way to improve our rulers unless by dispossessing them of all the powers which our free Government requires should be left in their hands.

The favorite depository of power with us now is the judiciary. They very justly have the public confidence, which is soon likely to be the cause of their destruction. Overworked and underpaid, we have thrown all sorts of political patronage upon them with which they have and should have no earthly concern. We do not permit them to appoint the clerks of their own courts which they should do, but allow them to appoint the controllers of the schools, who manage vast amounts of money, and now the trustees of our charities, not to mention the inspectors of jails and penitentiaries and commissioners of the park.

If any commentary were wanting in this matter, the late appeal to the court furnishes it. Here is the court of last resort in our State called on to decide whether they themselves have the right under the law to control this matter or some other body. They decide for themselves. As they were elected before any corrupt or unscrupulous man thought it worth while to go upon the bench, no one suspects them of interested motives. But you have now made the bench a bait for unscrupulous men, and why will not their successors sell controllerships and trusteeships as members of Congress now sell appointments to West Point and the Naval Academy?

But the plan of conferring powers of this character upon the judiciary was tried years ago here, and resulted just as this attempt will result. Our courts held the power of granting tavern licenses, and though the judges themselves were not thought to be corrupt, the whole matter was so managed by their subordinates as to make the business a public scandal, and it was wrested from the courts amid the acclamations of the whole community. So with the appointment of auditors, that was so managed as to bring upon the court, the public censure. A committee of the Legislature investigated this matter, and laws were passed forbidding the judges appointing their relatives. We now have a new outcry on this very subject, showing that the judges cannot bestow the legitimate patronage of their own courts to the public satisfaction. What will be the result when they are vested with the vast political powers now proposed? It is clear from the appointment to these very trusts. The object was to take them entirely out of polities, and the court appoint as trustees some of the most active politicians of the two political parties. These gentlemen may as, honest as you please, but they cannot take anything out of politics. Our conclusion now is, that this conferring on the courts powers which have no connection with the administration of justice may for a little while be of some benefit, but that it will inevitably fail in the end and will destroy entirely the confidence of the people in their judiciary.

This is the one department of the Govern ment in which the public have confidence. The legislative and executive departments have long since been despaired of. Let the Judiciary at least "be not led into tempta-

THE PURGATION OF CONGRESS THE National House of Representatives yes terday adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution declaring that Whittemore, the ex member from South Carolina, was unworthy of a seat on the floor of Congress on account of his action in the matter of a cadetship having been influenced by pecuniary considetions. This is good sound doctrine, but we hope the remaining members of the House will not be content with applying it to Whittemore alone. If half the balance of the session is devoted to the task of unearthing and expélling corrupt members, essential service will be rendered to the country. Let every man who has sold a cadetship be compelled to walk the plank but meanwhile the most searching investigations should be made into the conduct of Congressmen on other matters of greater importance; and whenever it can be shown that a single public act of our well-paid Representatives was prompted by a corrupt motive, let the punishment of expulsion be speedily administered. Even this penalty is far too small. If possible, the courts should follow up the action of Congress by inflicting fines and imprisonment. No means to purify the public men of America, or rather to hurl from responsible positions all who are tainted with corruption, should be left untried. A regular crusade against the peculating scoundrels of both parties should be organized. It is vain to establish freedom, to adopt fifteenth amendments, and to crush treason, if, after all the sufferings and sacrifices of the people, their interests are to be made the mere sport of scheming adventurers, and if honors, offices, and laws are to be treated as commedities that can be bought and sold.

Councils yesterday passed an ordinance to regulate the right of way on the street railroads, with a view of preventing collisions between the cars at the crossings. The ordinance gives the right of way to cars running north and south, and it imposes a penalty on drivers of cars going east and west who at tempt to cross in front of others who have the right of way. This is one of those practical common sense regulations that, if understood and rigidly enforced, do more towards promoting the convenience of society than some weighter matters of the law. It makes not the slightest difference whether the roads running north and south or those

definite regulation on the subject, if only to prevent the drivers from perilling their prospects in a future world by unnecessary profanity, not to speak of the protection afforded to passengers from injury by collision.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER. Is the Fifth Congressional district the po litical parties are nearly equal, and it is con-

sequently a matter of the first necessity for the Republicans, if they desire to succeed at the polls, to put forward their very best menmen who by their ability and integrity will command the confidence and respect of all parties, who will by their high personal character give the Democrats an assurance that their interests as citizens will not be compromised for any considerations of mere partisanship, but that the people of the whole district will be fairly and ably represented. Next October a member of Congress is to be elected, and the discussion of the merits of the various available candidates has already commenced. The Fifth Congressional district has many able men in it, but among them all there is perhaps no one that has so many of the necessary qualifications as F. Carroll Brewster, whose nomination is urged in a forcible manner by a correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, who says that Judge Brewster "will not ask, but he will not refuse the nomination; and in my judgment he is the only man yet named whose selection would be confirmed by the people. The district is closely divided between the two parties, and we cannot hope for success unless we present an able, a tried and unimpeachable candidate."

It is a notorious fact that the average ability of the Pennsylvania representation in Congress is not, and for many years has not been, as high as it ought to be. With the largest delegation next to New York, we have constantly been at a disadvantage in comparison with other States, simply because we have not sent our best men. Our Congressional representatives have too frequently been trading politicians, who prefer to seek office rather than to wait and be sought, and it is needless to say that the interests of Pennsylvania have suffered in consequence. Such a man as Judge Brewster will be a credit to the State on the floor of the House of Representatives, and he will command the confidence and respect of his fellow-members of all parties as well as of his constituents. Judge Brewster is a gentleman in the best sense of the word: his talents are of the highest order, and his scholarly acquirements are second to none of the public men of the day. As a lawyer he holds a front rank, and as a statesman he is influenced by large and liberal views that will elevate him above the tricks and wire-pullings of the mere professional politician and make him a leader in the national councils. Judge Brewster is also a graceful and eloquent speaker, and his oratorical talents will give force to his utterances and weight to his opinions. Judge Brewster has never sought office, and he certainly will not take any steps to secure the nomination for Congress in the Fifth district. It remains, then, for the Republican voters of that district to do themselves credit and to secure an able and honest representative by requesting Judge Brewster to become their candidate. The Democrats cannot present any one who will be able to compete on equal terms with F. Carroll Brewster, and if he receives the nomination a Republican victory next fall may be considered as an assured thing.

THE BORDER CLAIM BILL THE Border Claim bill, which is the great plunder scheme of the present session of the State Legislature, is supported at Harrisburg by a powerful gang of ravenous robbers of the Treasury, and there is great danger of its passage. If the people do not protest in the most emphatic terms against this infamous outrage, they may speedily be mulcted in a sum approximating to \$3,000,000, without receiving the slightest value therefor. A Harrisburg correspondent says that only \$75,000 of the claims for damages consist of alleged destruction of real estate, while nearly two millions are made up of items like these:-"Two vests, \$8; six bags, \$6; three sets of ladies' furs, \$12." also cites as remarkable fact that "not a single man who can claim to have been an individual sufferer has yet appeared' to press his claims upon the Legislature. A erowd of professional agents and borers, however, are in attendance, and it is painfully apparent that the bulk of any appropriation that may be made will be divided between these cormorants and their legislative accomplices. For practical purposes these men might as well combine to take money from the treasury without any pretense of rendering an equivalent, as to plunder the taxpayers by the transparent device that the appropriations in question either will or ought to be made to alleged losers, by the invasion, of dry goods

THE investigations of the condition and management of the State Treasury which were made last evening described a few more of the mysteries of the vault account, and gave further illustrations of the dangerous practice of treating private checks or receipts as cash. New arguments for a thorough reform were furnished, and the statement of the Treasury cashier that all the money which is lying around loosely through the Commonwealth, as well as a million and a half in addition, belongs to the sinking fund, is specially significant.

A MEDICAL MAN has been reviving in the Paris Figure the old question with regard to the excession the number of deaths among infants born in Paris. It would appear that out of every 300 children born n the French capital 236 are suckled and 64 reared by hand; 25, or nearly 11 per cent., of the former died within the year, and 33, equal to 51 per cent., of the latter. 181 of the 236 children were suckled by their mothers, and the remaining 55 by wet nurses. Of the first, 15, or 8 per cent., died; of the others, 19 or 18 per cent., being more than double the death rate of those dependent on maternal care. With the view of remedying this state of things, the writer calls attention to the circumstance that quite rerunning oast and west have the right of way, I made the discovery that the hard cause garage, or ! investigation with regard to the food of the

goat's-beard, if eaten as a salad or made into a syrup, is especially suitable for suckling mothers. The schoolmaster lighted on this discovery by the merest accident, his wife having on one occasion found great advantage from the herb in this respect. Scientific research has since proved that galega contains azotic substances in considerable quantilles, as well as all the constituent elements of milk, and that, in addition to providing milk in abundance it materially improves its quality.

"THE GREATEST SCOUNDARD IN THE WORLD" has been discovered by a London paper in the person of a Piccadilly shopkeeper named Ochse, who keeps a ashlonable store for the sale of elegant dress goods. Ochse recently sued a young lady by the name of Rate Smith for goods furnished her on credit to the amount of £3400. When the defendant was not upon the witness stand, and told her story, Herr Ochse once emerged from the obscurity of a commonplace litigating creditor into the fall effulgence of pre-eminent scoundre ism. "I come," said Miss Smith from Birmingham, where, seven years ago, I was married to one whom I thought an honest man. After nine months my husband deserted me, and I have never seen him since." The girl went on with her blography, the old story of demoralization becoming new by the introduction of Mr. Ochse. The latter, in fact, while ostensibly keeping an ordinary shop for the sale of choice feminine apparel, really derived his chief income from women like Kate Smith, to whom he supplied dresses at prices fully five times more than their value, and whose merericious need of such dresses he took tireless care to establish. Assisted by his wife, an arch adept in every description of heartless intrigue, he had a splendid parlor and a ball-room, like those of old Ralph Nickleby, over his store, and therein gave frequent entertainments, to which Lord Verisophia and Sir Muiberry Hawks London society had standing invitations. Miss Smith, whose acquaintance he had formed through his wife, was one of the poor, vain showlly-dressed girls induced to act as the belies of these entertainments; and the style of social dissipa tion thus began soon trained the unfortunate creature for such extravagances of dress as only the Ochses could accommodate with long credits. She was charged one hundred and twenty-five dollars for a mantle worth thirty, eighty dollars for a silk jacket, one hundred and seventy-five dollars for a velvet basque, thirty dollars for a parasol, nine dollars for a plain under-petticoat, and all other articles of attire in proportion. One of Ochse's aristocratic guests having distinguished Miss Smith from among her rivals for a white the enterprising shopkeeper first accepted a thousand dollars from him as the price of the richlydressed slave he had placed him in the way of securing, and then furnished the giri's suburban villa for her at an expense suggesting the "Arabian Nights." While the aforesaid slave, whose personal beauty is her sole value, could find buyers to supply her with payment for her seller's inanimate wares, all went smoothly; but at last she neither would nor could answer the extertionate demands in full; and so the suit was brought against her. Ochse made shatlow attempts to show that he knew Miss Smith solely as a customer of his shop, and sued her only for a common debt. Mr. Justice Blackburn laid down the law in the usual way. A wo nan, waether good or bad, was answerable in court for debts contracted in the purchase of necessities; but, on the other hand, any person supplying her with goods for immoral purposes, and at extortionate rates, did so at own peril. Thereupon, the jury at once found a verdict for Kate Smith, and the Piccadilly shopkeeper lost his case.

A CURIOUS DISSENSION about a memorial stone is recorded in one of the Scotch papers. In the year 1678 three thousand people, along with four of the ejected Covenanting ministers, celebrated their ordinance of the Lord's Supper on Skeoch Hill, in the vicinity of Dumfries. It has lately been thought desirable that some commemorative stone should be erected for the purpose of pointing out to strangers this interesting spot. The necessary subscriptions were accordingly raised, and all went smoothly until the question of the inscription was discussed. The owner of the site stipulated originally that the inscription should be so framed as to give no offense to the religious feelings of any person, the more so as the subscription list embraced representatives of almost all religious denominations; he therefore rejected an inscription which, in addition to indicating the historical event of 1678, also referred to the Covenanters as asserting "spiritual independence. This decision has led to a schism among the subscribers, and caused great bitterness in the district. Some agree with the proprietor of the land, others are dissatisfied; and the latter have resolved at a meeting to erect another stone bearing the desired inscription at a spot distant about three hundred yards from the place of interest. This may be very disagreeable for the neighborhood, but it is all the better for the Covenanters, who will have two stones erected to their memory instead of one, Arrangers also are to be congratulated, for their attention is more likely to be directed to the spot by a double than by a single memorial stone.

RELICS, whether of great heroes or great criminals, of a Napoleon or a saint, have an extraordinary fascination for mankind, and still more for woman kind. Apropos of which statement the London Court Journal tells the following:-"A singular and somewhat grotesque instance of the common weakness was given at a meeting of our old friends the Dialecticians the other day by a gentleman who vouched for the facts. A highly-respectable family had in its possession a table at which John Wesley dined once. They preserve it with religious care, and a spot upon which the great Methodist spilt some gravy has never once been touched with a cloth-to clean it would be looked upon as a sacrilege, A short time since some ladies-and they were not old ladies, it appears-were permitted to view this precious relic. They were all, of course, devout Wesleyans, and so great was their emotion on seeing it that they dropped on their knees and kissed it as devoutly as ever Mussulman kissed the Kaaba! What would Wesley himself have thought if he had been told that a table at which he had once dined, and which he had the misfortune to stain with gravy, would be preserved unwiped for a contury and then kissed in an ecstacy of plous admirat by educated young ladies on their knees?"

Foreign Scientific Items, -Dr. Thudichum has produced a wine from

Pekoe and Congou.

The School of Midwifery at Labore for na tive women has proved successful -Dr. Marten has been installed as President of the College at Pekin, in China. -Prof. Woehler, of Gottingen, has discovered some very minute diamonds in a specimen of

platinum from Oregon.

—The recently introduced Cinchona seems to thrive in St. Helena; about 4000 plants have been put in the ground and are doing well.

—Dr. Ladislas de Belina, of Heidelberg, has

been thoroughly investigating the subject of the transfusion of blood, and has come to the con-clusion that, if carefully conducted, it is by no means a dangerous operation. —At Ningpo a lecture on telegraphy, illustrated by experiments, has been given to a Chinese audience by Mr. J. D. Bishop, the Rev.

J. M. Knowlton acting as interpreter. The Chinese are said to have been satisfied. -It seems that no French medical school has a special lecturer in dentistry. In this France is behind most European countries and the United States. M. Preterre, with others of his profession, are endeavoring to have the defici-ency put an ead to as soon as possible.

—M. Andre Sanson considers that he has

made out cight species of horse (E. caballus). Of these, the Asiatic, the African, the Irish, and the British, are brachycephalous, while the German, the Frisian, the Belgian, and that of the basin of the Seine, are dolichocephale The recently published report of the Cape of Good Hope Meteorological Commission shows that the rainfall at the Cape in 1866 was 19 907 inches, and in 1807, 22 965 inches. At Aliwal, on the northern boundary of the colony, the fall was only 12 730 inches.

Prof. Glebel, of Halle, has made a thorough

swallow. He examined the alimentary canal in forty-six full-grown birds and in seventy-three oung ones. Of the latter, more than half had been fed on insects alone; the stomachs of the others contained, besides insects, a few fruitstones. The general result of the professor's inquiry is to show those French naturalists who have asserted that swallows are more injurious to cereals and fruit than to insects are entirely

A letter from Aleppo, of the 12th of January states that its caravan trade of so many ages standing is threatened by the Suez Canal. Goods for Bagdad, which used to pass in trausit, pro-ceed direct. The return trade will, of course, go down the Tigris and Euphrates by raft, instead of up stream by canal. The Aleppin are suffering from sickness and drought. On the 2d (?) an earthquake was felt about 2 A. M. Bagdad is making advances, and steamers now run from Constantinople. Bombay will suffer from loss of trade with Bagdad, Bussorah, the

Persian Gulf, etc.

—The Nacional of Quito, in Ecuador, published an official communication from the Governor of Pichineha, in which he announces the successful application in cancerous cases by Doctor Camillo Casares of a plant called Cundurango. The application was a decection of the plant. On the third day the fever abated and the insupportable fector was reduced. The plant is found in the province of Loja, and the Government of the Republic is causing further experiments to be made, as this substitutio may, if the report can be trusted, prove an ad dition to the drugs of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BEF FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS

Fine Heavy Overcoats.

suitable for this weather. at

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WANAMAKER'S. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Clothing of all kinds always on hand

Pine Clothing of all kinds always on hand

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. PROP. HENRY MORTON. On MONDAY EVENING, February 28,

BAYARD TAYLOR, March S. Subject."Reform and Art." JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Subject—"French Polks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts." ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes." Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 223 CHESNUT Street, from 2 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL BOAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 32, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17,

roof as they shall star on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be S. BRADFORD. ritnessed and stamped. Treasurer.

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION, at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVEN.
ING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. The Pilgrim, with all its grand
paintings and transformation scenes, will be exhibited for
the benefit of this worthy society.
2 24 2t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorder in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change is diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste an odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. An Adjourned Meeting of citizens OPPOSED TO PLACING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, and in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the people, will be held at the Hall No thwest corner MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on ERIDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7% o'clock.

STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Secretary. 224 24 HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HRLM-BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Furifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH. SEVENTRENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7% o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.

at 8 o'clock.

Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW: Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.

The public cordially invited.

22156* HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by mady alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to consumption, insanity, or epiloptic fits ensue.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HKLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feeings, and enable you to sleep well.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1878.

NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 288 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 16 o'clock A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. JOSEPH LESLEY,

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH Therefore the nervous and debilitated should im mediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 124

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT.

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SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles
of Fashionable Jeweiry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west
ide, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR BUOHU regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRAOT

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most supplicationally pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION AT Ommusioners' Hall, THIRTY SEVENTE and
MARK ET Streets, West Philadelphia, PRIDAY EVEN
MARK ET Streets, West Philadelphia, PRIDAY EVEN
ING, Vebruary S, in aid of the St. Ansrew's Church,
The Views will include some of the most beautiful scenary
in Europe, also the Vo Semile Valley and Big Trees. Rehibition will be given by W. M. Mozillister. Trokets
may be had at the door.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GAS COAL COMPANY will be hold at their Office, No. 314% WA NUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the property of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.

NORTON JOHNSON, Socretary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870.

2 15 tula 7t

DO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association," will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 123 WALNUT Street

OHAS. H. STREL MAN, Secretary. 228 watu 3t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his enters time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by Iresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 128

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THEASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHA, Jacobary 31, 1876.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. 1 81 mwfl3t

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from a injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splendid Hair Dyel's the best in the wolld. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any vitalle poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations beasting virtness they do not possees. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous dis-eases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WARE.

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It's my boiler An entry thier Has stolen my overcoal; And I'd be glad If I only had The gentleman by the throat? Oh! what a sin! In darkness of the night Siy as a mouse, He robbed the house, And quietly took his flight. The Coat was old,
The fellow was cold,
And doubtiess fancied this bine one;
But I think I'll call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL, And buy me a splendid new one. Oh! GREAT BROWN HALL! To take the pisce of the lost one;

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